

The Herald and News

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New World?

By BILL JENKINS
Of late the feature sections and magazines have been full of water predictions that sooner or later the world under the surface of the sea will be the coming human habitat.
The reason? Simply that man in his rush to "improve" himself is filling our known atmosphere so full of radioactive substances that in a comparatively short space of time life will be unendurable on the surface. We will have to go under water to escape the deadly radiation we are daily turning loose through our harnessing of the atom as a productive method.
Of course there is the ever-present fallacy. The writers keep referring to the future generations. It is my opinion that there aren't going to be very many, if any, future generations to worry about. Now that atomic-age man has discovered the means of his eventual and complete destruction it is inevitable that he will sooner or later trigger the device that will wipe out civilization as we know it today.
Along with most of the people,

it isn't a bad idea to take a periodic inventory of our assets, anyway, and see if we are using them to the fullest advantage.

Move To City

By HAL BOYLE
NEW YORK (AP)—Now is the time for all good city dwellers to come to the aid of the suburbanite. Not as a matter of philanthropy—but as a matter of enlightened self-interest.
America's great cities are threatened by many things—ranging from smog to traffic jams and slum-blight. But those of us who love city life are aware of a new peril.
It is in the form of an exodus from the suburbs back to the city, a reversal of the huge postwar migration of population out from the center of the city to its fringes.
Ronald Halliwell, the typical suburbanite, now wants to come back home. He has discovered many a warm in his paradise out where the fresh air begins.
He moved to the suburbs a dozen years ago full of disdain for the big city and looking for a better way of life.
"Out there in the ozone zone things are different," Ronald said. "The schools are better. You live a healthier life, nearer to nature. Out there a neighbor's a real pal."
For some years Ronald actually believed all that guff himself.
But time has caught up with Ronald and his vision of a frontier utopia just beyond the city's pale. His taxes have gone up, up, up. He has to ride an auto, a train and a bus to reach his job. The schools in the suburbs are more crowded than those in the city.
His wife complains she is nothing but a chauffeur for him and the kids. He needed no car in the city. He has to have two in the suburbs.
"There's nothing to do out here. In the city there was always something to do. There aren't even any parks out here. A city's got parks," the children complain.
Ronald himself is weary of traveling from one outdoor barbecue pit to another at mealtime. He is weary of being stung by mosquitoes and local repair men.
That healthy outdoor life also has begun to undermine his system. He is tired of digging his way out of snowdrifts in winter; the joy of do-it-yourself wallpapering has palled. He is bored with the gossip of nosy neighbors, who seem to regard his home life as a kind of neighborhood television program.
It is no wonder that Ronald Halliwell pines for the comfort, security and serenity of the city, where a man can solve any emergency by a phone call to the janitor.
That is why it is high time for us who remained steadfastly loyal to our cities to organize now a Society for the Amelioration of the Condition of Suburbanites.
Do you know a Ronald Halliwell? Why not mail him a tinned ham, fish, snails, fish, crab, fish, kelp, fish, seaweed, fish, clams, fish, shrimp, and, of course, fish.
Well, go ahead, mankind, go under water. Me, I'll take my chance up here.
At least I'll die in the sun.

There will be some left, surely, but hardly enough to be called a future generation. Hardly enough, probably, for a bridge foursome.
But, supposing that we are to move beneath the surface of the sea in order to survive, I suppose it would be well right here and now to start preparing ourselves for the future to come. And, as with all progress, one of the hardest facts to face up to is going to be doing without a lot of things we have pretty much considered as necessities.
For instance: I doubt if there will be any fireplaces in this watery world of tomorrow. Even if we could figure out a way to get the smoke out of the house, where are we going to find dry wood?
Of course, there will be those who maintain that we won't need fireplaces because there won't be any weather to worry about. And that is pretty tough, too. What a poor world if you can't sit in front of a roaring fire and watch a snow storm beat against the windows.
There won't be any wild game as we know it now, either. No ducks or geese to arrow through the winter skies, no deer to flit elusively through the forest, no squirrels to chatter in the trees. No trees, in fact. Just giant water plants and coral and rocks.
There won't be any wind in the trees or song of birds at dawn. There won't be warm and balmy summer days or brisk, bracing mornings when the snow is so dry it crackles. No snow.
But there will be all the unpleasant things. There will still be the lawn to mow, the garden to see plants to weed, the walks to clear of mud and the windows to scrub. And, worst of all, there will be a new menu. No more beefsteak and biscuits with gravy. No more bacon or ham. Nothing but plankton, fish, snails, fish, crab, fish, kelp, fish, seaweed, fish, clams, fish, shrimp, and, of course, fish.
Well, go ahead, mankind, go under water. Me, I'll take my chance up here.
At least I'll die in the sun.

Two things are certain: (1) the Republicans took a terrible drubbing, and (2) this happened because the voters had more confidence in the Democrats.
But the arguments on why this was so are still going on.
Apologists for the Republicans are still straining to minimize the significance of their defeat. Critics blame their loss on everything from poor leadership by President Eisenhower to reactionary Republican policy.
One conclusion seems reasonable: that the Republicans had better get wise to themselves and get more in step with whatever it is the voters want, if they hope to do any better in 1960.
But the real post-election discussion covers speculation on what the new Congress will do. This much seems certain when Congress comes back in January: A group of liberal senators, both Democrats and Republicans from the North and West, will try to curb the filibustering power of Southern Democrats who have used unlimited debate to block most civil rights legislation.
The rule on filibusters may possibly be changed to make it easier to smash them. But that by no means is a guarantee that any major civil rights bill would get through Congress in 1959.
Both parties may think it politically smarter to push civil rights harder in 1960, since that's an election year and minority groups would have a more recent and vivid memory of any progress made.
Such a deliberate delay could turn out to be poor strategy for the Democratic leadership at least and for this reason:
A blazing quarrel between Northern and Southern Democrats in 1960 over civil rights might damage party unity when they get to that year's nominating convention. Without party unity in the campaign, the door would be open to a Republican victory.
— and the biggest guessing of all — and it probably will continue until well after the January opening of the new Congress — covers questions like these:
1. Since a number of the most conservative Republicans in the Senate lost out in the election, will the more liberal wing of the party be able to assert itself and give Republicanism a meaning more to the voters' liking?
2. Will the newly elected Democratic senators — most of them classified as liberals — be able to join forces with the present group classified as liberals in such a way as to shape the kind of Democratic programs they want?
3. Will Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas, leader of the Senate Democrats, have as much control over the at least 62 Democrats in the next Senate as he did over the old one where the Democrats numbered only 49?
The best and most honest answer anyone can give to all three questions is simply: wait and see.

fact, Eisenhower is prepared to start next year in quest of the greatest possible degree of cooperation with the Democratic House and Senate leaders.
But the people closest to him sense a sleeves-rolled-up realism which could well mean a stern attitude toward proposals stemming from members of his own party, as well as from the Democrats.
Eisenhower apparently believes quite strongly that the Republicans would not be in their present plight in Congress if more GOP standard-bearers had adhered more closely to his proposals, his theories.
Assuming this to be true, then the President feels no great debt of gratitude or any other sort to his political party.

A member of the President's official family who sees the chief executive on business about as frequently as any cabinet-level officer, has some interesting ideas which he is willing to share with United Press International.
"The President spoke a lot during the recent campaign about the need to reduce federal spending," this official said. "My hunch is that he was speaking as much, possibly more, to the remaining Republicans in Congress as he was to the Democrats."
"Everybody expects the Democrats to rush into the House and Senate next year with a lot of wild spending schemes. My hunch is this: Some Republicans will be right in there, too, on the theory that this will help them in 1960."
"My belief, educated or not, is that the President really expects the Democratic leadership to steer clear of spending proposals that will add to the deficit or the public debt. So, he may find himself in the position of having to slap down some of his own party members. And I believe he'll do it."

Quite aside from fiscal considerations, it is true that as a President approaches the homestretch of his career, knowing well that he cannot succeed himself and thus suffering a certain loss of personal power, he is inclined to regard domestic issues in a somewhat different light. Political sensitivity does not have to be considered to the same degree that it figured in decisions a few months before.
On the night of the 1944 election, the late President Roosevelt assembled returns in his Hyde Park, N.Y., library until he knew that a message of concession from the Republican, Thomas E. Dewey, was only a remaining formality.
As FDR prepared to go to bed, he called his press secretary, Stephen T. Early, to his side and said, "Steve, go ahead and make up your '-----' list."
Early laughed and bade his boss goodnight. The "----- list" was a symbolic term covering the causes and persons who constantly irritate an administration with persistent demands, whimpering requests, indignant protests all of which must be dealt with in relative civility for sake of the party.
Roosevelt, after his election to a fourth term, knew he had run for the last time and thus, he looked forward to greater independence in the White House than ever before.
This is not to infer that Eisenhower now has what FDR called a "----- list." But somewhere around the White House, there is a compendium just as functional as Roosevelt's list. It may not be reduced to writing, but the entries are well known.

How will this symbolic "list" reflect itself in Eisenhower's day to day life?
Since his 1953 heart attack, his social life has been somewhat restricted to avoid fatigue. Now, he will pick and choose social engagements with more thought of avoiding boredom than averting fatigue.
He'll pay less attention to criticism. If he wants to go to a beach in Pago Pago for a month, he'll do it and the cartoonists can draw themselves into a frenzy without changing his mind.
The "must" list of public and ceremonial appearances will contract noticeably. And if he wants to go to Burning Tree five times a week, he'll answer only to his wife, not to his critics.
And the official who tries to set administration policy on a particular matter without "bothering the boss" is liable to find himself on the receiving end of a very sharp-toed, highly polished boot.

White House Notes
By MERRIMAN SMITH
WASHINGTON (UPI)—Backstairs at the White House:
The men and women who know President Eisenhower better than most of his inner circle predict that his remaining 26 months in office will be the most interesting period of his White House career.
Eisenhower can be expected to throw more punches in behalf of his governmental theories than he has in the past. He will be more inclined to use his veto powers than he has in previous years if he regards legislation as questionable and unwise.
This authoritatively reported attitude of the chief executive does not point to any particular preparations for warfare with the heavily Democratic Congress, in

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They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



Fortune Teller Sees Wrong Way

BALTIMORE (AP)—The Gypsy fortune teller peered intently into her crystal ball Monday and told the man he would be successful in his job.
The client was a plainclothes policeman, who promptly arrested her for predicting the future.
Mrs. Mildred Vlado, 23, was given a \$100 fine by Magistrate Vernon H. Wiesand, suspended if she would put \$50 into the poor box.

KF Beverage Charter To Be Given At Meet

The charter of the Klamath County Women's Association of Allied Beverages Industry will be presented at a meeting of the WAABI, to be held November 19 at Little Sweden. The charter was allowed at the state WAABI, held last September in Roseburg, in connection with the state OLBA convention.
Dinner will be served at 7 p.m. Mrs. V. E. Eggleston is president of the county group; Mrs. Irene Franceschini is vice president and Mrs. Grace Burke is treasurer.

On The Record

KLAMATH FALLS BIRTHS
CANFIELD—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Canfield November 13 in Klamath Valley Hospital a boy, weighing 8 lbs., 10 ozs.
SCARBROUGH—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Scarbrough November 13 in Klamath Valley Hospital a boy, weighing 7 lbs., 10 ozs.
SUTHER—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ted Eimer Suther November 13 in Klamath Valley Hospital a boy, weighing 6 lbs., 15 ozs.
THOMAS—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Keith D. Thomas November 13 in Klamath Valley Hospital a boy, weighing 6 lbs., 14 ozs.
GIRLS
GREEN—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Bill W. Green November 13 in Klamath Valley Hospital a girl, weighing 6 lbs., 6 ozs.
HOFFMAN—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Hoffman November 13 in Klamath Valley Hospital a girl, weighing 6 lbs., 7 ozs.
SHARP—Born to Mr. and Mrs. James L. Sharp November 14 in Klamath Valley Hospital a girl, weighing 7 lbs., 3 ozs.
1958 ROUNDUP
Boys: 443 Girls: 423

LOYALTY DINNER
MERRILL—A loyalty dinner will be held in the Merrill Presbyterian Church Sunday, November 23. There will be a potluck dinner at 6:30 p.m. followed by brief talks and music.
Baby sitting will be provided and the public is invited.

DANCE!

TO THE EXCELLENT DANCE MUSIC OF ONE OF AMERICA'S BEST KNOWN NAME BANDS.
It's the music of "THE MAN WHO PLAYS THE SWEET TRUMPET IN THE WORLD"

CHARLIE SPIVAK

AND HIS 14 PIECE ORCHESTRA
featuring LOVELY SONG STYLIST HOLLY WINTERS and PAUL O'CONNOR (Small Paul)

Klamath Falls AUDITORIUM SAT., NOV. 22 \$1.75 PER PERSON (tax inc.) DANCING 9 till 1
BALDY SEZ: I was very fortunate in securing CHARLIE SPIVAK'S fine band for this Saturday because of an unavoidable cancellation in Sacramento. I am sure that he will please everyone who enjoys dancing to a big band.

Slides Stated At Coin Meet

Slides of U.S. postage currency and fractional currency will be shown at the next meeting of the Klamath Stamp and Coin Club, Wednesday, November 19, at 8 p.m. in the YMCA. Visitors are welcome.
Postage and fractional currency were issued during the Civil War to alleviate an acute shortage of small change in the United States, caused by both hoarding of change by the people due to war fear, and the fact that the New Orleans mint had been seized by the Confederates and was not available for coinage for the North, according to Maurice Miller, president of the club.
Five new members were taken into the club at its last meeting. They are Bonnie McGraw, Richard McGraw, Alice Perrault, Adrian Perrault and Edwin Brooks.
That stamp or coin collecting and "togetherness" go together is evidenced by the six husband and wife teams belonging to the club. They are Mollie and Edwin Brooks, Miriam and Melvin Carmichael, Carleen and Donald Harris, Bonnie and Richard McGraw, Alice and Adrian Perrault and Lenore and Tom Richardson.
Among the coin exhibits at the last meeting of the club were two complete sets of Lincoln cents, 1909 to 1958, and a complete set of U.S. silver dollars from 1873 to 1953. This included the Trade dollars, coined 1873 to 1883; Morgan dollars, 1878 to 1921; and Peace dollars, 1921 to 1935. The U.S. has coined no silver dollars since 1935.

DUAL FUNERAL RITES
SHELBY, N.C. (UPI)—Funeral services were held Monday for Oscar Peter Riveire, 92, and his wife, 72, who died within a three-hour period Sunday. They had been married 55 years.

Two Stores To Serve You!

COME IN TODAY!
Get your free entry blank for Remington's Share of America Contest!

Now! A real comfort in a close shave!
The exclusive roller combs in

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Make a shave last hours longer
Smooth skin down
Pop whiskers up to shave the Hidden Beard other shavers just can't reach
Remington Rollectric

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Ask about our amazing trade-in offer
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Downtown 700 Main and Town and Country

Libraries

By FLORENCE JENKINS
Public libraries are a relatively new concept of service.
The Scotsman and philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie, whose name comes to mind whenever the term public library is mentioned, was born in 1837. His long life ended only 40 years ago.

Klamath Falls is fortunate to have two excellent libraries. The new county library building is one of the most up-to-date facilities in Oregon.
Under Oregon statutes, public libraries are administered by boards of directors who serve without compensation and, in the case of county libraries, are appointed by the county court.

Three of the members of the five-member county library board were named to the board this fall, so the majority of the board represents new administration.
The city administration also underwent a change this fall with the implementing of the charter amendment voted by the people by the assumption of his duties by Klamath Falls' city manager.
The city library board has continued to function in a commendable fashion for years and years.
Perhaps the time is ripe, therefore, to give the library situation a real good close scrutiny with the idea foremost in mind of closer coordination of services between the city and county libraries. The idea is not suggested as an economy measure, particularly, but on the theory that closer coordination should make possible some extensions of the services already available.

"14 Days Later"

By JAMES MARLOW
WASHINGTON (AP)—The elections were two weeks ago. Now — 14 days and many thousands of words later — what is the picture on why the Republicans

SHORT RIBS

By Frank O'Neal



SHORT RIBS

By Frank O'Neal



Quotes

United Press International
CHICAGO — Confessed killer Charles Melquist, 23, when asked by police why he smothered pretty Bonnie Leigh Scott, 15, and left her body in a forest preserve:
"I just don't know."